

that we notice such things; and for their good, if they are not wholly lost to shame. Here is their request. We give it a conspicuous place, appending brief remarks, in the shape of notes, to the Colonization supplement:

Mr. EORR:—Please to give the following notice two or three insertions in your paper:

The anniversary of the Washington County Benevolent Institutions will be observed in the Congregational Meeting-house in the South Village of Hartford, during the last week in this month, in the following order:—

1. Tract Society, Monday evening, at 6 o'clock. 2. Directors of the Bible Society meet at 9 o'clock, on Tuesday morning. 3. Sabbath School, at 10 o'clock, A. M. 4. Colonization Society, at 1 o'clock, P. M. 5. Young Men's Bible Society, at 3 o'clock, P. M. 6. Temperance Society, at 6 o'clock, evening. 7. Bible Society, 9 o'clock, Wednesday, A. M. 8. Temperance Society, on new plan, excluding all intoxicating drinks, (wine, beer and cider) at 1 o'clock, P. M. 9. Foreign Mission Society, at 6 o'clock, evening. By order of the Committee of Arrangements, HENRY F. BALDWIN.

Hartford, Jan. 4, 1836.

Please publish the following in the Telegraph:—

It is thought by many that there is no need of so wide a difference between Colonizationists and Abolitionists as appears to exist, and if a conciliatory course should be pursued by both parties, the strife would cease. (1)

True, there may be men on both sides of the question, who have sinister or political purposes in view, and nothing higher—neither of which possess any true regard for the African race; but the honest friends of the colored population, have similar objects in view, though they pursue different measures to attain those objects. (2)

Then if we are brethren, let us not fall out by the way. The writer of this is still an undeviating friend and supporter of the Colonization Society, but finds many marshalled under other colors, with whom, in the main, he is agreed. This agreement may and ought to become general. (3) They let us all strive for the things which make for peace, and endeavor to *allay* rather than *increase* the great and dangerous excitement of the age. Let such especially as minister at the holy altar of God, determine to know nothing among the people but Christ and him crucified. Dwelling on this delightful theme, will enlighten, with heavenly rays, the dear saints, over which the Holy Ghost has made them overseers, render them steadfast in the doctrine and practice of their holy religion, greatly elevate their piety and expand their benevolence; convince and lead the unenlightened to the Lamb of God, and finally prepare themselves, with joy, to account to God for their ministry, and secure a glorious reward in heaven, through the abounding grace of the Lord Jesus Christ. (4)

H. F. B.

(1.) Who are the "many"? Are they those who, in the meeting at White Creek, and on a thousand other such occasions, in a most abusive and unchristian manner, traduced and slandered the abolitionists? They are prayed for and forgiven on our part—let as many of them then as truly relent, come forward and show works meet for repentance.

Abolitionist will be just as "conciliatory" as truth, and no more.

(2.) Then there must be very many dishonest friends of the colored population," if those only are honest who have "similar objects in view," in relation to that people; for it is too manifest to need labored proof, that the leading objects of the two great contending parties are totally different. According to the constitution, orators, annual reports and monthly organ of the Colonization Society, its highest object is, to remove the colored population of the United States to Africa, and give them the rights and privileges of Africans. The object of the Anti-Slavery Society is to emancipate them from the thralldom of slavery and prejudice, here, at home, on American soil, where they have been born and bred, and restore to them the rights and privileges of Americans. These objects are as different as Africa and America—as principle and prejudice—as selfishness and benevolence—as love and hatred—as humanity and cruelty—as justice and knavery.

(3.) It is one thing to be an "undeviating friend and supporter of colonization,"—it is another thing to be an *understanding* supporter of it. The fact that our brother supposes the two schemes to be fraternal, shows his ignorance of the one or the other, or of both. The Colonization Society commenced war against abolition, long before the present order of Anti-Slavery Societies were in existence. This fact is adduced to disabuse as many as have heretofore, with only one side of the question presented them, been led to think that the war between the two Societies was commenced, and has been carried on, wantonly, by abolitionists. The facts are these: The first Anti-Slavery Society of the present order was organized in 1822; whereas the following language is found in the Eleventh Annual Report of the Colonization Society, published in 1828:

"The Society has reiterated the declaration that it has no ulterior views diverse from the object avowed in the [its] constitution; and having declared that it is *in no wise allied* to any Abolition Society in America or elsewhere, is ready whenever there is need to pass censures upon such Societies in America."

The Colonization Society's documents, from beginning to end, show its identity with the slave-holding interest, and its hostility to every movement that would promote emancipation on American soil. Take the following declaration from the African Repository, the Society's monthly organ, for January, 1833, page 331:

"There is not a word in our constitution, that shows any design on our part to benefit the slave."

Again, Mr. Clay, in that Society's Tenth Annual Report, sets forth that the removal of the free people of color and the redundancy of slaves, will "augment instead of diminishing the value of the property left behind." Now the object of the Anti-Slavery Society is directly the reverse of all this. It aims to "benefit the slave." It seeks to destroy "property" in human flesh. How then can the two Societies co-operate?—"How can two walk together except they be agreed?" The two are at issue in every material point. The one takes the ground of right—*instant repentance*—urging the claims of God's righteous law. The other is governed by *human expediency*, in defiance of that law. The watchword of the Anti-Slavery Society is, *Immediate Abolition*. The Colonization Society has fought this doctrine down to the present hour. Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, two years ago, in the annual meeting at Washington, thus addressed the slave-holder:

"Let the slave-holder beware how he drives us [the Colonization Society] away. We stand in the breach for him, to keep off the abolitionists."

Never were truer words uttered than this declaration, that the Colonization Society 'stands in the breach,' defending slavery and slave-holders against abolitionists. In the great Colonization meeting in New-York, last May, the orators spent more than half their energies battling the Anti-Slavery Society and defending slavery against its attacks. To all who have read thoroughly on both sides, it must be as clear as sunlight, that the two Societies are utterly at war in objects, principles, and measures. To labor for the conciliation of the two, is to labor at a moral impossibility.

(4.) Will brother Baldwin "endeavor to allay excitement," on the subjects of Temperance, Tracts, Missions, and Bibles? Does he consider excitement on these subjects dangerous? No. We venture to say that there will not be a man in their coming meetings, who will more severely tax the ability given him, to "increase" excitement on these subjects, than brother Baldwin.

"Peace" is a word as dear to us as to our brother. But we dare not cry 'peace,' where God has said 'there shall be no peace.' There never was a popular sin removed without excitement. How was it in the days of our Savior and his apostles?—How in the days of Luther? How has it been in our own day, and our own country, in regard to intemperance? Just in proportion as there has been in any place, such excitement as truth produces, just in that proportion has temperance prevailed. Why don't brother Baldwin cry 'peace,' and seek to allay excitement on this subject? What was the language of our Savior, when he came in contact with the great sins of the age? "I came not to send peace, but a sword."

*One of them laid sacrilegious hands on the New-Testament for a weapon.

"THE AMERICAN ADVOCATE OF PEACE," published in Hartford, Conn., by William Watson, for the American Peace Society, edited by Francis Fellows, has been on our table some days, waiting for notice. It is a work of incalculable importance to Christianity and Philanthropy, and deserves to be in high places throughout the land. So large a space in our columns is already otherwise devoted to this subject, we have only room here for the following Prospectus:

This publication is issued in June, September, December and March. It will contain at least 48 pages to each number. Price to subscribers One Dollar a year, payable on the delivery of the first number. The work will be furnished to Peace Societies at half the subscription price. Any person forwarding to the publisher five dollars or more, (free of postage), will be furnished with it on the same terms. Any clergyman in the United States who will preach during the year on the subject of Peace, and send his name to the publisher (post paid)—a copy of the work shall be forwarded to his order. The work is devoted, 1st, and chiefly, to extended discussions of the most important topics connected with the cause of Peace; 2d, to brief Critical Notices of current publications as they come within the application of our principles, with the design of promoting, in this respect, in a Christian country, a pure and Christian Literature; 3d, to intelligence concerning the progress of pacific principles, and the civil and political affairs of nations.

All communications relative to the business concerns of the Advocate, must be addressed to William Watson, Hartford, Conn.; other communications, to the Editor, care of William Watson.

FINNEY'S LECTURES.—It was announced in a late number of the Telegraph, that Mr. FINNEY, the author of the Revival Lectures, which are now appearing in this paper, had returned to New-York for the winter, and would deliver another course of lectures which would appear in the Evangelist.—Two, on Christian Duty, are already on hand; but from a hasty perusal of them, we believe that further extracts from the work already begun will be more profitable to our readers at present.

This may be a proper occasion to say that there is most satisfactory evidence, from different parts of the State, of the good effect of what has already appeared in the Telegraph, from this author.

The Catholics are building a house of worship in Mobile, at the expense of \$50,000.

REVIVALS.—The New-Hampshire Baptist Register informs us, that an interesting revival is in progress in Concord—also in Rumney.

A protracted meeting, lately held in Townsend, Upper Canada, resulted in the hopeful conversion of about 100 souls.

The Burlington Free Press states, that 90 have been added to the Church, [it does not designate what Church,] as the fruits of the late meeting in that town.

A series of meetings recently held at Hinsdillville, Bennington, have terminated in the quickening of the saints, and the conversion of some sinners.

There is a revival in Panama, Chautauque Co. N. Y.—Also in Greenwich, Mass.

Allow us to invite the attention of the friends of the Telegraph to the following from the New-Hampshire Baptist Register. The subject was touched upon in a former number of the Telegraph. After all the individuals have subscribed for the Telegraph who are able and disposed to have it, how many shall be sent to the poor and destitute in our churches, the expense being defrayed as below suggested?

A New plan.—There are members of almost every Church and Society which are not well able to take the Register, and yet they would rejoice to read it from week to week and learn the prosperity of Christ's kingdom on earth; and, in these families there are many children and youth who might also be profited. Here is a plan by which these destitute brethren and friends might be supplied. Let every church take the subject into consideration and ascertain how many such there are, and what number of the Register would be required to supply them, and then take up a subscription, raise the amount and order the papers for the year. Let this plan be adopted, and the pious hearts of hundreds in this State will be made to rejoice, and no doubt a thousand children, who now but seldom read a religious periodical, would soon be quite impatient for the weekly visit of the Register. Brethren, by taking this course you may send intelligence, the principles of truth and pious instruction into every section of your Society, and every family of the church.

The last Vermont Chronicle announces the issue of the promised "Vermont Farmer," a monthly publication, by Tracy & Richards. Of the merits of the work, we cannot speak, as it has not been received at our office. A publication devoted to agricultural interests, well conducted and efficiently sustained, would be highly beneficial to the State of Vermont.

FOUR MONTHS.

Thankful for what has been received, we would remind all that the four months specified in the paragraph which defines the conditions of payment for the Telegraph, will expire on the first day of February next, which is near at hand. We are paying heavy interest, and cannot afford to throw it away.

AGENTS.—Those who have formerly acted as local agents of the Telegraph, and have received a copy as compensation for their labor, are requested to continue this relation to the paper, *if provided they work*, and earn to the establishment the value of what they receive. Grateful acknowledgements are tendered to all who have exhibited us the fruits of their labors to sustain the Telegraph, by extending its patronage.

STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention called by the Council of Censors, to decide upon the proposals of that body for certain amendments of the Constitution of this State, met at Montpelier on Wednesday the 6th inst. Hon. Lyman Fitch of Thetford, was elected President of the Convention; Luther B. Hunt of St. Albans, Secretary; Elijah Smith, jr. of Northfield, Assistant Secretary.

THOMPSONIAN.—Mr. J. Wright proposes to issue a monthly paper, at Montpelier, to commence the present month, and to be entitled the "Botanic Advocate, and Journal of Health." It will advocate the use of Vegetable Medicines. Subscription price \$1.00—seven copies for \$6.00.

COMMON SCHOOL EDUCATION IN VERMONT.

—We would acknowledge the receipt of a Circular from a committee of the friends of literature in Hinesburgh, inviting our attendance of the Literary Convention, in that town, Wednesday, 13th instant. We regret the impossibility of our attendance. The object of the Convention—the improvement of Primary School Education, is highly important to society and to posterity. The best measures that can be devised to accomplish the object, shall receive our active support. Will some friend furnish a sketch of the proceedings of the Convention, in season for our next number? Let it reach if possible by Monday evening mail.

MR. SYLVESTER GRAHAM.—This celebrated Lecturer on the Science of Human Life, is now in Boston. At the close of a second course of lectures, lately, he was unanimously invited, by the members of the class, to repeat his course, in a condensed form, in that city. Dr. John C. Warren commends his lectures as well calculated to enlighten

and instruct on the important subjects of the preservation of health, and the prolongation of life. It is our earnest desire that Mr. Graham visit Vermont.

WALTON'S DAILY JOURNAL. Gen. Walton of Montpelier, publisher of the Watchman and State Gazette, has issued, at the commencement of the Convention now in session, a specimen of a Journal which he proposes to publish Daily, during the session of each Legislature hereafter. We trust the reading people of Vermont will warrant the enterprise.

POSTAGE. While we with pleasure acknowledge the honest, and honorable discharge of duty, practiced by many of our correspondents, in paying their postage, we have much cause of complaint of others. Unless the terms, in relation to this thing, specified at the head of our sheet, are often complied with, we shall be under the necessity of making the payment of postage an imperative condition to the reception of letters. We have paid some dollars of postage during the first quarter, which ought to have been paid by others. Take an instance or two: One man, not long since sent us a one dollar note, postage charged on letter and note. Another has just sent us an obituary notice, no signature attached, postage charged. These things are not right. We would not complain too sharply, presuming that many of these omissions are pure inadvertencies. We have to charge ourselves with one inadvertence of the kind during the quarter. But it should be remembered that where innumerable occurrences of this sort are turned against one, he feels it severely.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"I trust you will take particular pains to have your book correct; for the paper has lost ground heretofore in this region on account of a deficiency in book-keeping, and many subscribers suffered loss. Our subscribers began at different periods—hence some care is necessary in order that each has his due."

Similar complaints have reached us from different parts. We believe our immediate predecessor to be a correct accountant; but it is evident that when the Telegraph books came into his hands, they were in a very bad condition. People have a right to complain of wrong suffered; but we hope that the sins of others will not be visited on our heads.—We ask trial; and in the mean time will do our best to prevent future cause of complaint.

SUMMARY.

There are upwards of 3000 public officers in Vermont—more than 2000 justices of the peace.

The legislature of South Carolina have resolved to sustain the anti-republican, anarchical propositions of their raving Governor. What then?

A course of medical lectures is to commence at the Vermont University, in Burlington, on the 2d Wednesday of March next.

The French Admiral, de Rigny, who commanded at Navarino, died of dropsy in the chest, at Paris, Nov. 7th.

The Episcopalians in Massachusetts are taking measures to raise \$200,000 for the establishment of a Theological Seminary.

Doct. Samuel Thompson has lately recovered \$20,000 of an individual in New-York, for an infringement of his patent.

Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, has been nominated to be Chief Justice, and Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, to be an Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Legislature of New-York convened at Albany, Thursday, 5th instant.

The Legislature of Massachusetts assembled in Boston, Wednesday, 6th instant.—Horace Mann, President of the Senate.—J. A. Rockwell, Speaker of the House of Representatives.—Luther S. Cushing, Clerk.

Three dollar notes are the smallest now allowed to be issued by banks in Connecticut; and these are to be stopped, we believe, the first of March next.

Stephen Russel and Simeon L. Crockett, who were lately convicted of the crime of arson, in Boston, have been sentenced, by Chief Justice Shaw, to be executed at a time to be fixed upon by the Executive of the Commonwealth.

Charles Humphrey is elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in the N. York Legislature.

It is stated that Messrs. Fessenden & Co. of Brattleboro', have already printed, of the *Comprehensive Commentary*, 27,000 copies; and of the *Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge*, 4,000.

The Roman Catholics are about to commence the publication of a paper at Bardonia, Kentucky.

The population of Indiana, in 1830, was about 347,000. It is now estimated at 600,000.

DEATH HOUSES. There are said to be 1530 grog-shops on the Erie canal, or one for every 76 rods—yes, a druntery for every 76 rods.

The Treasurer of the Anti-Slavery Society has handed us the following notice for publication.—N. Y. Evan.

The Female Anti-Slavery Sewing Society, consisting of a small circle of ladies, at their late sale of articles made by them within a few months realized \$170.

The Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, made by their sale last week \$339. Gerrit Smith, Esq., of Peterboro, N. Y., has presented one thousand dollars as a New Year's gift to the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Commerce of Boston.—The number of Foreign arrivals into this port, during the years 1829, was 663; 1830, 648; 1831, 766; 1832, 1064; 1833, 1067; 1834, 1156; 1835, 1302.

The number of Foreign clearances during the year 1829, was 524; 1830, 561; 1831, 679; 1832, 943; 1833, 935; 1834, 1003; 1835, 1211.

The arrivals and clearances during the present year are more than during any previous year, since the adoption of the present Constitution.—Chr. Watchman.

Banks in Massachusetts.—There are one hundred and five distinct banking institutions in the Commonwealth. The amount of capital paid in, is \$30,410,000—the amount of bills in circulation is \$9,430,357, the aggregate amount of balances due to other banks is \$3,490,097—the aggregate amount of gold, silver, and other current metals in the various banking houses \$1,136,444—total amount of aggregate resources \$56,304,523—amount of received profits at the time of declaring dividend \$1,028,738.

FOREIGN.

Mr. BARRON, Charge d'Affairs, has arrived from Paris. The French have recalled their Minister from Washington, and their movements are indicative of preparation for war. It is hoped, however, that the President's Message will tend to conciliation. It is understood that the feelings at Washington are pacific. A special message on the subject may be expected from the President soon.

For the Telegraph.

DIALOGUE.

Between a Master and his Slave, on Independence morning.

Slave.—Master, how the cannons roar! See the banners waving o'er! What a glorious jubilee! Master, what is Liberty?

Master.—'Tis our country's proudest boast Of her blessings valued most—Birthright to his children given From th' indulgent hand of Heaven. Hopes, without it, were but fears; Joys, without it, stained with tears—Earth a pall upon the sight—Life a dream, dreamless night. Welcome, then, the jubilee!—Glorious—glorious Liberty!

Slave.—Glorious—glorious Liberty!—Master, is our country free?—Is this boon of Heaven thine?

Master.—'Tis the right of all—'tis mine! Heaven's broad gift is Liberty;—Precious blessing!—"we are free!"

Slave.—Precious blessing!—"we are free!"

Master.—Silence, minion!

Slave.—Not for me?

Is it "glorious Liberty," And yet I this blessing lack?

Master.—Silence, minion!—"thou art black!"

ROBEY.

NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASS. A. S. SOCIETY.

The Fourth Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will be held in Boston, on Wednesday the 20th of January next. The place and hour of meeting will be hereafter duly advertised.

The Auxiliary Societies, throughout this State, and the Anti-Slavery Societies of other States, are earnestly requested to send delegates. Business of great moment will claim their attention.

JOSEPH SOUTHWICK, Pres. HENRY E. BENSON, Rec. Sec.

NOTICE.—The PHILANTHROPIST will be published at New Richmond, Clermont County, Ohio. Exchange papers may be sent to that place immediately.—Editors will please give this one insertion.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT VERGENNES.

The Addison County Anti-Slavery Society will meet at Vergennes, on Wednesday the 20th instant, at which time addresses are expected from several individuals. The friends of the Anti-Slavery cause throughout the county are earnestly invited to attend.

The members of the society are requested to meet for business at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Public meeting at 1 o'clock, P. M.

M. D. GORDON, Rec. Sec.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

Rev. Dana Brown, \$0.50; Anthony Mason, 50c; Dea. Calvin Bennett, 2.00; Charles Hale, 2.00; Rev. Jona. Merriam, 1.50; Dea. Ebenezer Sears, 2.00; Silas Cushman, 1.50; Harris & Jewell, 1.50; Dea. Aaron Smith, 1.50; Nathaniel Adams, 1.50; Rufus Smith, 1.50; Moses Dix, 1.50; Dea. Joel Chamberlain, 1.50; Simon Bartlett, 1.50; Andrew Haskell, 1.50; Rev. Mansfield Bruce, 1.50; Dea. Josiah Stearns, 1.50; Dea. Richard Waist, 1.50; D. E. Rust, 2.00; D. Mather, 2.00; S. J. Field, 1.00; Rev. Harvey Curtis, 1.50; Benjamin Green, 1.00; Dea. Comfort Thatcher, 2.00; John Thatcher, 2.00; Rev. John A. Dodge, 2.00; Rev. Elihu Dutcher, 2.00; Dea. Joseph Myers, 2.00; Dea. Benjamin Gardner, 2.00; Col. S. F. Phoenix, 1.00; Henry Phoenix, 1.00; Josiah Andrews, 2.00; Samuel Andrews, 1.50; Dea. C. B. Taylor, 1.50; Zechariah Whitney, 1.50; Phineas Dodge, 1.50; Rev. Albert Stone, 1.50; Dea. J. Walker, 1.50; Samuel Green, 1.50; Solomon Stowe, 1.50; Dea. Jonas Hobart, 1.50; Dr. Thos. Wilkinson, 1.50; Josiah Ingersoll, 1.50; Solomon Hobart, 1.50; D. & J. Macomber, 1.50; Samuel Caldwell, 1.50; John Morse, 1.50; Farnsworth & Wood, 1.50; Joseph Austin, 1.00; Chauncey Weaver, 1.19; Sanford & Burdick, 1.19; Rev. S. Fish, 1.50; J. Tucker, 1.50; S. Allen, 1.50; R. Collins, 1.50; P. Williams, 1.50; S. Niles, 1.50; L. Waters, 1.50; I. Jones, 1.50; S. Boardman, 1.50; Luther Edwards, 1.50; Wm. N. Blake, 2.00.

ALMANAC FOR 1836.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEBRUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPTEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOVEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DECEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At Brookline, Vt. Oct. 14th, 1835, Dea. JOHN BLANDIN, aged 71 years. Deacon Blandin emigrated from Attleborough, Massachusetts, in his boyhood, and was one of the first settlers of Brookline. He early became convinced of his lost condition by nature, and fled to the Saviour, as the only Mediator between God and man. He made a public profession of religion by being buried with Christ in baptism, and was one of the first that covenanted together to form a Baptist Church in that place. He was admitted deacon of the Church in Brookline, about the year 1800, which office he continued to fill until his death. He died in the triumph of faith in the Saviour, which had been his support through life. He left a widow and twelve children to deplore his loss. He lived to enjoy the unspeakable satisfaction of seeing his ten oldest children profess a hope in the Saviour, and unite with the same church with himself. It can truly be said of deacon Blandin, that he was one of the pillars of the church, and while the church was passing through severe trials during his membership, he was like a rock in the boisterous ocean, steadfast and immovable.—[Communicated.]

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 7th instant, by C. Winslow, Esq. Mr. JOHN B. MELONA to Miss LOISA CLARK, both of Brandon.

In Hubbardston, on the 7th inst., by Rev. A. Angier of Orwell, Dea. ICHABOD HIGGINS of the latter place, to Miss ABIGAIL BALIS of the former.

DIED.

In this town, on the 5th instant, widow HAYS, aged 63.

In this town, on the 4th instant, infant son of Mr. Benjamin P. Bartlett.

PROSPECTUS.

New-England [Farmer and Gardener's] Journal.

THIS is a weekly paper, devoted to Agricultural, Horticultural and Rural Economy. It is conducted by THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, assisted by various Agricultural writers, and by the observations of many of the best practical Cultivators in the United States. The New-England Farmer is printed with a new type on good paper in a quarto form, pagged, making a volume of 416 pages annually, to which a title page and index are furnished gratis.

This Journal has been published 13 years, during which time unremitting exertions have been made to make it acceptable and useful to the farmer and gardener. At the end of each year the Numbers can be bound, and constitute a valuable work, being worth their subscription price as a book of reference.

A weekly report of the sales at Brighton, the state of the markets, crops, &c. and occasional drawings of Agricultural Implements, &c. are given in this Journal.

The N. E. Farmer is published every Wednesday evening at \$2.50 per annum, payable upon the reception of the first Number.

New subscribers furnished with the back Numbers of the current volume. Postmasters and others who may be disposed to act as Agents, will please to retain 10 per cent of the moneys which they receive for subscriptions.

GEO. C. BARRETT, Publisher Boston, Dec. 1835.